Menlo Park Notebook #6 [N-78-12-04.1]

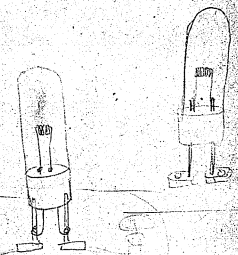
This notebook covers the period December 1878-January 1879. Most of the entries are by Francis Upton. There are also entries by Edison, Charles Batchelor, and John Kruesi. All of the material relates to experiments on electric lighting. There are many calculations by Upton about generators and system costs, including comparisons to gas lighting costs; drawings and tests of lamps; notes on silicon and graphite; and notes and drawings of generators. The book contains 284 numbered pages.

Blank pages not filmed: 214-249, 254-257, 266-273, 280, 283.

Missing page numbers: 275-278, 281-282.

No. 6

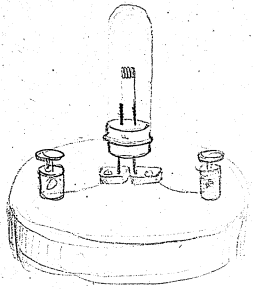
J. Krauser

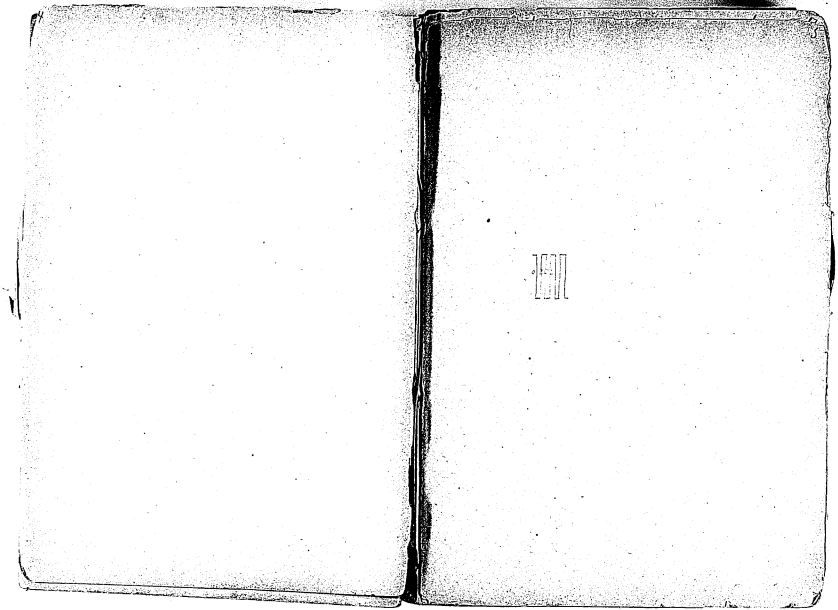


189 .

Electric Light Dec 15 1858

J Kinnear

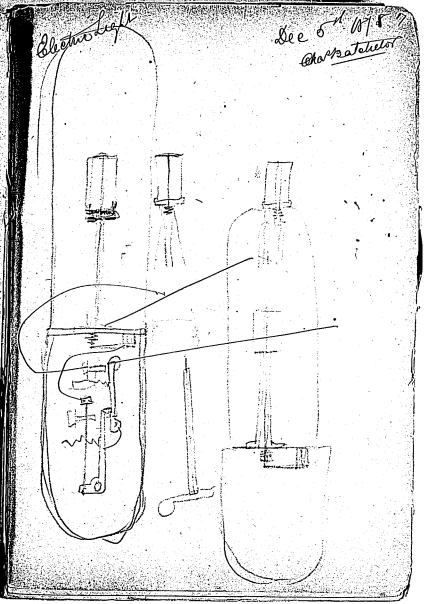




Electroscope

Dec 5th 1895

Charge detector

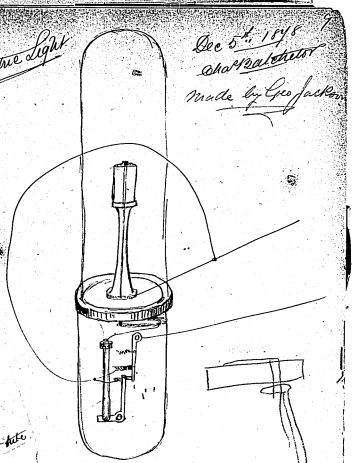


Electric Light

Dec 5th 1915

charcoal detector

Made by Geo Jackson



Line test

10

$$C = \frac{\mathcal{E}}{R}$$

$$\text{Heat} = C^2 R$$

1 H.P. $\mathcal{E} = 1$, $R = 1$

$$C = \frac{1}{1} = 1$$

Heat or work = 1

2 H.P. $\mathcal{E} = 2$, $R = 1$

$$C = \frac{2}{1} = 2$$

Heat or work or H.P $= 2^2 \times 1 = 4$

$1 = \mathcal{E}\frac{1}{1}$

$\mathcal{E} = \frac{1}{1}$

$\text{Heat} = C^2 R$

$C = 1$, $R = 1$, Heat $= 1$

$C = 2$, $R = 1$, Heat $= 4$

12

Wallace

100 revolutions

R = 10 Ohms outside
r = 10 inside

1 Horse power to rotate machine independent of the Current

2 Horse power in Electro motive force = 1

Outside work 6 lamps

Double the speed
H.P. & Lamps ?

---

24 inches
19 inches
Beebe Edison
7 1/4 22 " Thanks

1 H.P. for Elec.

$\frac{1}{2}C = \frac{20}{10+10} = \frac{1}{2}$

2 H.P. in all Work = 1

2 H.P. for friction
4 H.P. for Elec

6 H.P.

$\frac{2}{3}$ work per H.P

6 H.P. Work 4

$\frac{2}{3}$ $\frac{4}{3}$ $1\frac{1}{3}$

14

4 H.P. for friction
16 H.P. " Elec
20 H.P. in all

$\frac{16}{20}$ $\frac{4}{5}$ work per H.P.

No 1 100 H.P. Works = $\frac{1}{2}$
200 revolutions
2 " " = $\frac{2}{3}$
400 revolutions
3 " " = $\frac{4}{5}$
800 revolutions
4 " " = $\frac{8}{9}$

8 H.P.

64
72

$\frac{64}{72}$ $\frac{8}{9}$

$\frac{3}{2}$

16

10000 revolutions

Friction 1 H.P.

Elec 1 H.P.

External R = 10

Internal r = 10

1 lamps intended for two Horse Power

10 inches with one unit of work on the ten inches.

$$C = \frac{20}{10+10} = 1$$

Heat = C^2R = 10

Heat = C^2R = 20

2000 revolutions

Friction 2 H.P.

Elec ~~1 H.P.~~

External 30

Internal 10

$$C = \frac{40}{30+10} = \frac{40}{40} = 1$$

Heat = C^2R = 30

~~3 lamps for 3 H.P.~~

No. 1. $\frac{1}{2}$ lamp for 1 H.P.

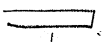
$\frac{3}{3}$ lamps " " "

4 and Revolutions

4 H.P. for

T. H.P. for Elec.

10 inside



Right

Left

2

100

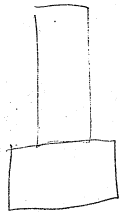
20

1000 revolutions

21

2 Horse power put on a Gramme machine will give 1000 revolutions the total resistance being 20 Ohms, 10 in & 10 out.

If the Horse Power is doubled i.e. - 4. H. P and the total resistance is doubled i.e. 30 out 20 in = 40, the speed of the machine will increase to 3.000 revolutions and double



a Gramme machine
Gives 85° in work

the work will be obtained

2 H.P.

Perfect Gramme

1 H.P 1000

10 inside 20=E
10 outside

C = 1 Total Work = 20
Useful " = 10
Useless " = 10

1 H.P 2000

5 inside
15 outside

Total = 20
Useful = 15
Useless = 5

24

400 rpm

$2\frac{1}{2}$ inside

$17\frac{1}{2}$

17

20 total

$17\frac{1}{2}$ useful

$2\frac{1}{2}$ useless

$1\frac{1}{4}$ 8000

$\frac{3}{4}$ 16000

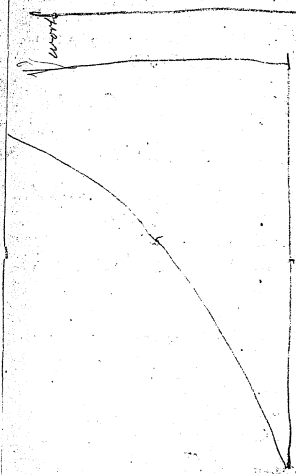
$\frac{3}{6}$ 32000

25

Perfect Gramme

If the speed is doubled the electromotive force is doubled. If the internal resistance is halfed the E-F is halfed, at the same time external increased half, total the same If both at same time Electro-Force remains constant

Gramme 85 lb Elec
15" Friction



50 lb friction Gramme
50 lb Electricity

1 H.P. friction 1000 revs
1 H.P Electricity = 2 H.P

10 out = R
10 in = r C = 1

Work = 20 Units
useful = 10 5 useful
useless = 10 per H.P

15 out
5 in 2000 revs.

2 H.P friction = 3 H.P
1 H.P Elec

Work 20
useful 15 5 useful
useless 15 per H.P.

28 72 Friction Wallace
28 Current

1. H.P Current
3 H.P Friction

1000 revs.
10 Lbs
10 mile

20 work
10 useful
10 useless

Useful for horse power $2\frac{1}{2}$ Ans. H.P

2000 revolutions
5 Lbs
15 mile

20 work
15 useful
5 useless

6 H.P Friction
1 H.P
7

$\frac{15}{7} = 2\frac{1}{7}$

Eq. Eq. Eq Gramme

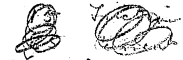
45 Friction
55 Current

$\frac{1}{4}$ Current
$\frac{3}{4}$ Friction
= 1 H.P
@ $1\frac{1}{2}$

4 H.P

30

Siemens 15. Friction
85% Current



$\frac{3}{13}$ H.P. Friction
1 H.P. Current

~~1~~ revol
10 work
10 cut
10
$1\frac{10}{13}$

work 20
useful 10
useless 10

8.1 Useful per H.P

~~20 Work~~

5" in
15" out

$\frac{6}{13}$ Friction 20 Work
1 Current 15" useful
5" useless

$1\frac{6}{13}$ Total H.P

10.2 Useful

31

$\frac{3}{13}$ 13) 3.0 (2.3
26
40
39
1

1.23) 10.00 (8.1
984
160

1.92
1.92) 17.5

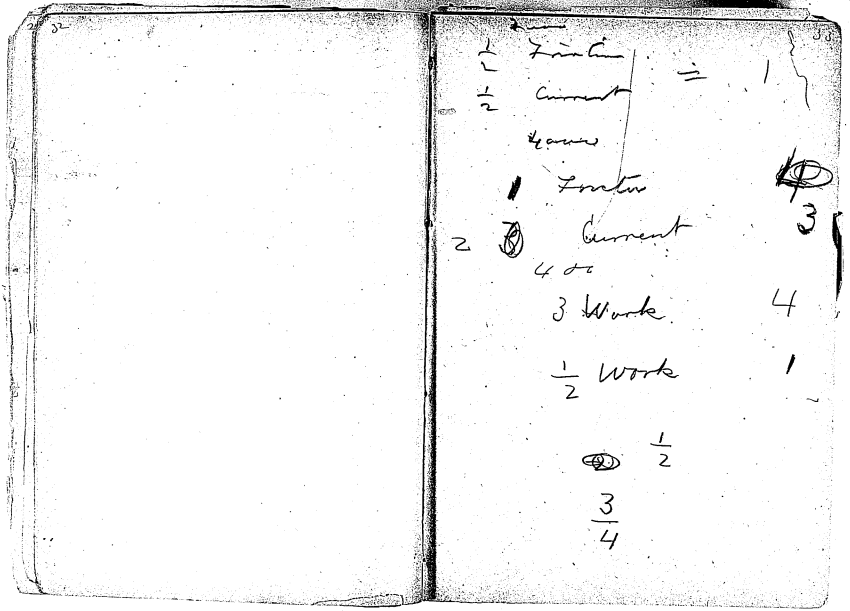
1.46) 15.0 (10.2
146
400

4X
$2\frac{1}{2}$ 2.5
$17\frac{1}{2}$ 17.5"

4000 revolutions

$\frac{12}{13}$ Friction $17\frac{1}{2}$ useful
1 Current $2\frac{1}{2}$ useless

$1\frac{12}{13}$


1/2 Fraction = 1
1/2 Current
4 cans
1 Fraction
2 Current 3
4 of
3 Work 4
1/2 Work 1
1/2
3/4

2 cwt

$\frac{1}{2}$ H.P. friction

$\frac{1}{2}$ H.P. Current

4 cwt

1 H.P. Friction

2 H.P. Current

3

13/100 1.8

4 feet 1

Friction 1 H.P. $\frac{20}{10}$

Current 1 H.P

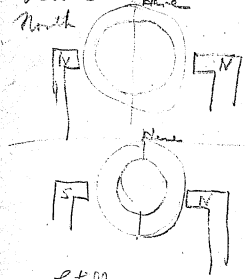
6 H.P. 6 H.P

Friction 2 H.P

4 H.P $\frac{8.0}{.6}$

4 times Current 13.

Rotating coil armature
ring coil as magnetism
as if armature shall [illegible]
between the two poles as
North



Still armature
Rotating armature
Perhaps the covering of brass
carried the currents around the
Not on the same with
out a [illegible].

Wallace

3 HP Traction
1 HP Current

6 HP

4/10

14 HP 3.5)

Siemens

HP. 2) 1200

600

1750

600
1200
1750

Electro Magnet

Wire 0.0033 Metre
Weight of Co. 24. Kilo

Coil
Weight of wire wound
14 Kilo
Diameter of wire 0.0026 Metre

Magnet 0.0058 Metre
Weight 14.3 Kilo
Coil Diameter 0.002
Weight 4.25

.02 (
.09

The combustion of a cu. ft. of common gas will heat 65 Gallons of H_2O 10 H. as well.

65 Gallons 1 Gal = 8.32 Lbs.

8.32
65
4165
4992
541.80 Lbs.

5 cu. ft. a hour for one burner

2704.00
772
Ft. Lbs. for 1° Fahr.

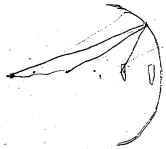
2704
772
5408
5928
18928
2087.488 ft. Lbs.

2.087.488

33.000
60
1,980,000) 2,087.488 (1.07
1980000
1.07 @ 4880

5 cu. ft per hour

1 Gas burner would drive if all its heat could be used a one horse power engine with a little to spare.



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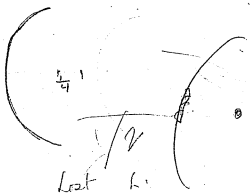
Mirrors 1in radius

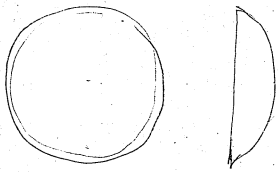


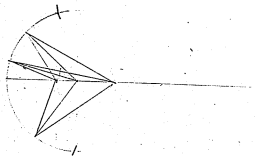
Leat 1.

96. 4 90. 1

1/2

1/8





6 ft 8½ in

4 wires No. 36

6 ft 8½

4

30 90. 6.66

=7

6.7) 90.0 (13.

67

230

211

90

6 ... 2 ... ?

15

4

Lamps

Gramme Machine

1 Ohm

One inch incandescent Pt will give light equal to one gas burner.

Therefore to have six lights per horse power, a machine using one horse power must heat a wire of platinum with five inches of surface white hot. ✓

Iron wire 0.017 in ohms.

7 feet

12
7
84
.053
252
420
4.452

~~.017~~
3.14
.017
2198
314
.053386
7

.017
2198
314
.053386
84
212
424
4.452

2 candle 10 cells

260 260
26
2
15 52
3

2 candle

Iron iron wires .017 inch diameter were heated to a dull red by the Gramme machine. Their resistance was estimated at ½ Ohm and their surface at 15 inches ✓

2200 lbs for 24 hours heating building

~~1200~~

1200 Lbs for the engine working 12 hours ~~at~~ giving about 10 horse power

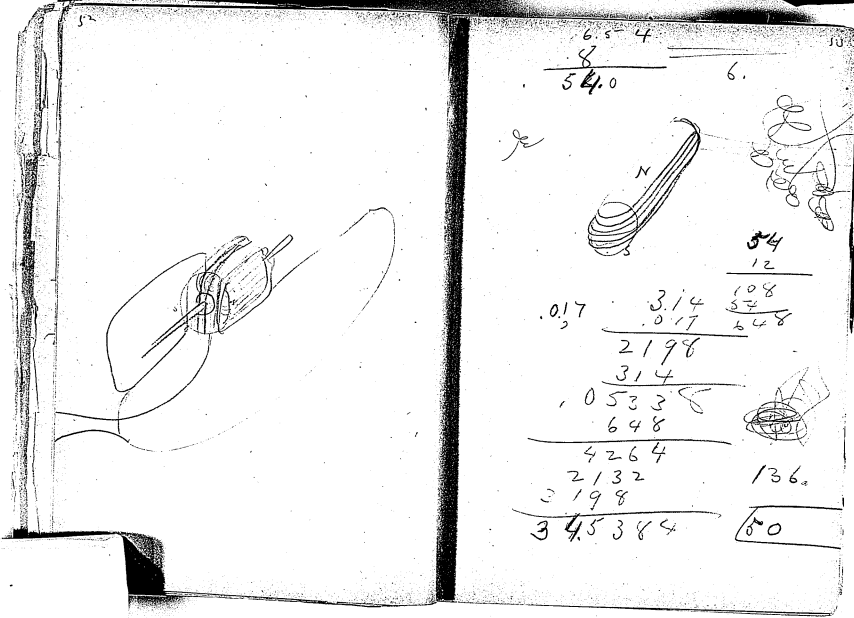
10 lbs per hours

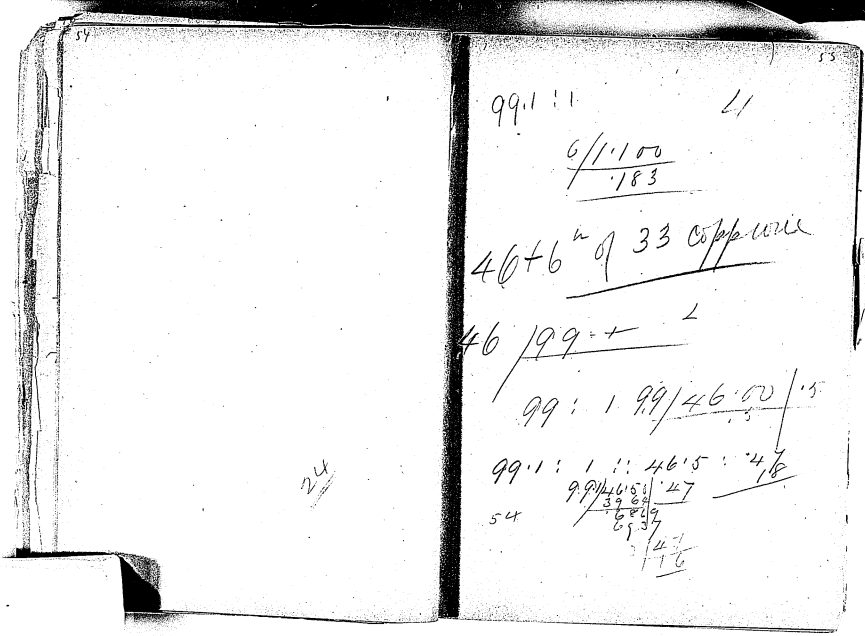
$4.30 for 2200

2200 / 430.00 (.002 1/5 ct

4400

1/5 ct per lb


52
165 - 4
8
540
6.
N
34
12
108
54
648
.017
3.14
.017
2198
314
0533
648
4264
2132
2198
345384
136
50


54
53
99.1 : 1
6/1.100
.183
46+6 = 33 copper wire
46 / 99 : 1
99 : 1 99/46.00 / .5
99.1 : 1 :: 46.5 : 47
54

Jan. 13. 1879

Jabkalkoff.

5½ h.p. 50.
Customs 100.
150.

Light unofficial 35 00 candles
Work found 17 50 candles
in — 5 places.

15 h.p.
Cost 150, —

Total Cost 13.50.

Distribution 90. as at 5

15
90
1350

1350
450
E 1800,
Jabk. 1750,

½ Jablochkoff costs 2½ H.P.
say 25 cts. for power
50 cts " carbons
75 cts.

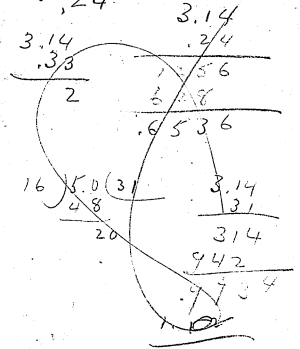
Will pay for 7½ H.P.
7½

Jan. 13. 6 lights per horse power
45
2 Glass Globes round the Jablochkoff
90 Lamps

15
90. 90 2½ Jab =
15 = 2500
1350 candles

But 1350 candles can be distributed add ⅓ or 1750
Labor not counted

Jan 13
,24



~~Last week~~

Gas costs. say 100 for 1000 ft
1 ct for 10 ft

~~1.5 cts per 15 ft one ~~ ~~for ~~
.5 ct per 5 ft

H.P. cost $\frac{4}{5}$ of a ct per hour
say 1 ct per hour

2 lamps per horse
power would pay

Jan 16

13 row 4 each

when red hot 5 X 4 = 20 ohms in each

$\frac{20}{13} = 1.54$ = Resistance in all

13)20(1.54
13
70
65
50

Belt for ten horse power

88 56 lamps heated

7 times as much for incandescence

3½ per horse power

62

15 1.300 5000 ft

Jan.

347 mm

Yellow bright

620 mm heated

Grampian

on Brooker and when 13 mm

of iron spectral lines in multiple are

with 9 lb

9.8
4.1
98
392
40.18

150 | 620 (4.1
600
200

63

499
4.1
500
2050.0

2050 energy

given off on 620 mm when

620 mm
4
2,480

248
.012.4
992
496
248
.3071.52

.004
3.14
.004
.012,46

64

Yellow

150) 380 (2.5
200
180

11
2.5
55
22
270

White

150) 220 (1.46
150
700
200
1500
900

185
146

65

Cream

150) 193 (1.2
150
430
300
130

1.2
1720
1.2
3440
1720
206 4.0

Melt 172 mm

6.39 mm
1.2
1278
639
7.668

Cold

639
4.1
639
2556
25.9230

Piece cut[illegible] - Pt. 440 m/m long - cut[illegible] (flattened out
to 166m/m - weight after cleaning &c. unnecessary
in consequence. 0·3430. specimen cut from
piece at the Government expense for 8
years —

Jan 30 1849

Silicium or Silicon

Watts p 267 Vol V

Obtained in free state by action of reducing agents on the chloride or fluoride and assumes the 'amorphous' 'graphitoïdal' or crystalline state according to the mode of separation.

Amorphous Si is brown powder, non conducting fuses at melting point of steel in coal non oxidising atmosphere.

Graphitoïdal:

May be heated to whiteness in O. without undergoing any alteration in weight. I wonder whether this is a conductor.

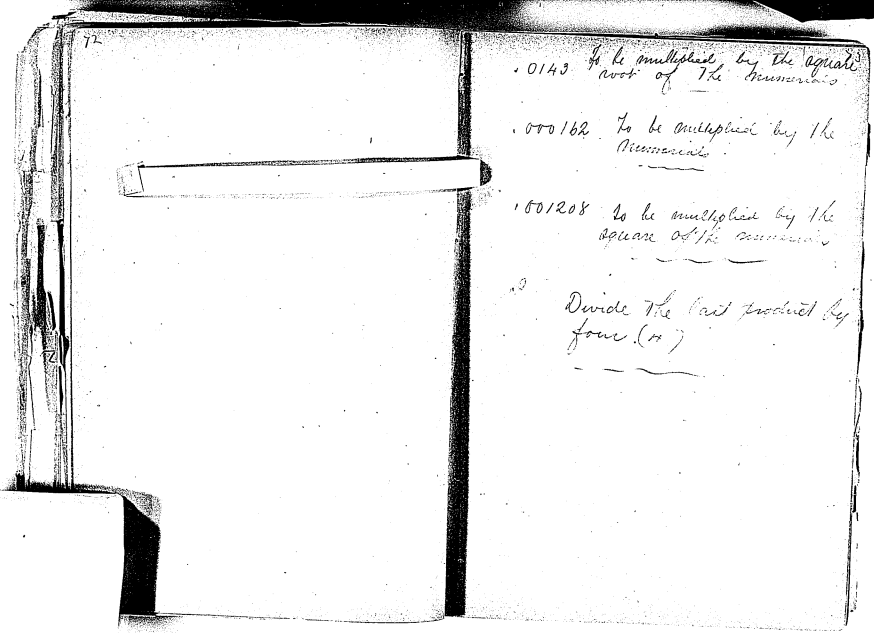
Made by fusing 1 pt Aluminium 5 pts glass free from lead 10 pts powd. Cryolite together, treat the mass with HCl, then with Hydrofluoric Acid

Graphite Silicium Try this

Fuse in Hessian crucible

5 parts Soluble glass (Potassium Silicate)
10 parts Cryolite (Sodium Alluminium fluoride)
1 part Alumininum

Treat the button with HCl. Si remains in shape of scaly crystals of the graphite
It is infusible Fowne 210



.0143 To be multiplied by the square root of the numerator

.000162 To be multiplied by the numerator

.001208 To be multiplied by the square of the numerator

3 Divide the last product by four (4)

(2)

.0143
1.41
0143
0572
0143
.020163

.000162
2
.000324

.0120
4 | .0500
.0125

.00483
4 | .0048 52
.0012 8

(3)

.0143
1.73
0429
10.01
0143
.024739

.000162
3
.000486

1.000208
9
.010872

4) .010872
.002718

.0125
9
4 | .1125
.0028 1/4

.0143 × 2 = .0286

.000162 × 4 = .000648

(4)

.020208 × 16 = 323328 → .019328

.82000 ÷ 4 = .20500

.0125 × 16 = 0750, 0125 = .2000

4) 0.019332 → 0.004833

×

(5)

.0143 × 223 = 0429, 0286, 0286 = .031889

.000162 × 5 = .000810

.0125 × 25 = 0625, 0250 = 0.3125

.00208 × 25 = 00 0040, 00 2416 = 0.030200

4) 0.030200 → 0.007550

4) 0.3125 → 0.0781 1/4

.0143 × 244 = 0572, 0572, 0286 = .034892

(6)

.000162 × 6 = .000972

.0125 × 36 = 0750, 0375 = 0.4500

4) 0.45000 → 0.1125

×

(7)

.0143 × 2.64 = 0572, 0858, 0286 = .037752

.000162 × 7 = .001134

.0125 × 49 = 1125, 0500 = 0.6125

4) 0.6125 → 0.1531 1/4

(8)

.0143 × 2.82

02860
01144
.040326

.000162 × 8

.001296

.0125 × 64

0500
0750
0.8000

4) 0.8000
0.2000

(9)

.0143 × 3

.0429

.000162 × 9

.001458

.0125 × 81

0125
1000
1.01125

4) 1.0125
0.253 1/4

(10)

.0143 × 3.16

0858
0143
0424
.045188

.000162 × 10

0.001620

.0125 × 100

01.25000

4) 1.2500
0.3125

(11)

.0143 × 3.31

0143
0429
0429
.047333

.000162 × 11

000162
000162
0.001782

.0125 × 121

0125
0250
0125
1.51125

4) 1.5125
0.3781 1/4

(12)

.0143
3.46
0858
0572
0429
.049478

.000162
12
000324
000162
0.001944

.0125
144
0600
0500
0125
02.18000

4) 0.18000
0.04500

(13)

.0143
360
08580
0429
.051480

.000162
13
000486
000162
0.002106

.0125
169
1125
750
125
2.11125

4) R.1125
0.02811/4

(14)

.0143
3.74
0572
1001
0429
.053482

.000162
14
000648
000162
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.055341

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.0125
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4) 02.81125
00.7028 1/4

(16)

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.0572

4) 03.200
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01.3781 1/4

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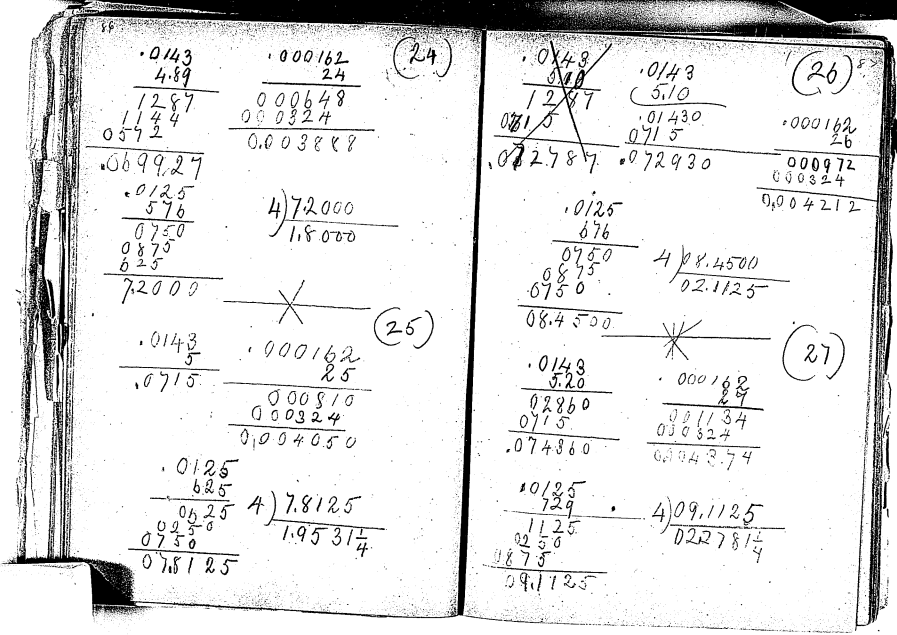

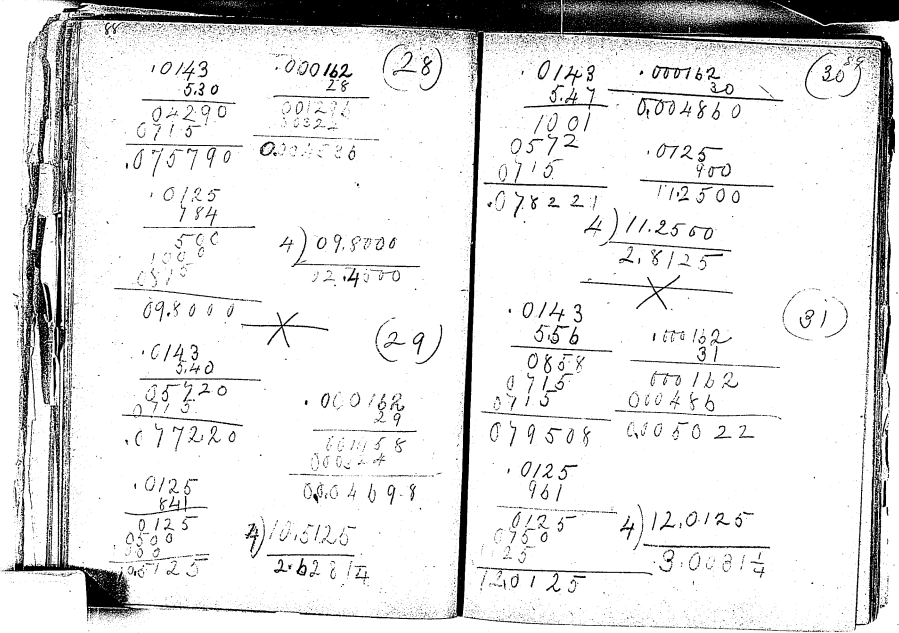

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(33)

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.082082

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(35)

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92

(36)

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,0858

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(37)

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14

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18/76

43

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005 7781/4

(44)

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4 29
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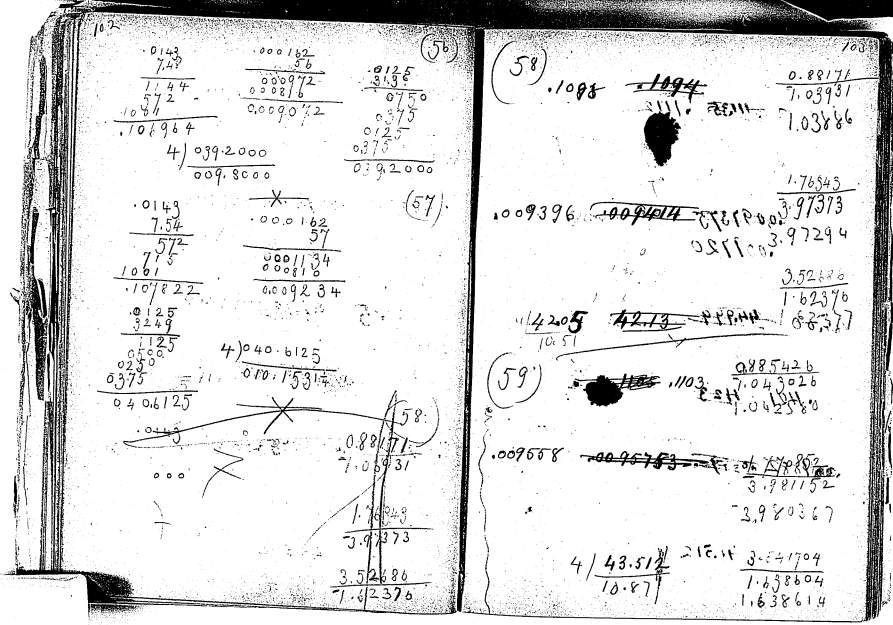

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61 .1121 — 1.050265 — 1.049819

.09882 — 3.995630 — 3.994845

4 | 46.51 / 11.62 — 4.000000 — 1.667570

(62)

.1180 — 1.053350

.01004 — 2.002692 — 2.001407

4 | 48.05 / 12.01 — 1.681684 — 1.681694

(63)

.1139 — 1.056824

.01020 — 2.008856

4 | 49.61 / 12.40 — 1.695582 — 1.695592

(64)

.1148 .1132 1.060890 − 1.0602,44

.01036 1.206180 2.016480 2.015695

4 | 57.20 / 12.80 3.612380 1.709260 1.709270

(65)

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.01053 1.023213 2.023213 2.022428

4 | 52.51 / 13.20 3.625826 1.722726 1.722736

(66)

.1166 0.909772 1.067372 1.066926

+ 1.069 1.829544 2.029844 2.029059

4 | 54.40 / 13.61 3.639088 1.735988 1.735998

67

.1175 0.913037 1.070637 1.070191

.01085 1.826075 2.036375 2.035590

4 | 58.11 / 14.52 3.652150 1.749050 1.749060

(68)

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1.073408

.01103

1.832509
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2.042024

4 | 57.80
14.45

3.185018
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1.761928

(69)

.119

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111.68

4 | 595.19
14.87

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1.774608

(70)

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15.31

3.690196
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1.787106

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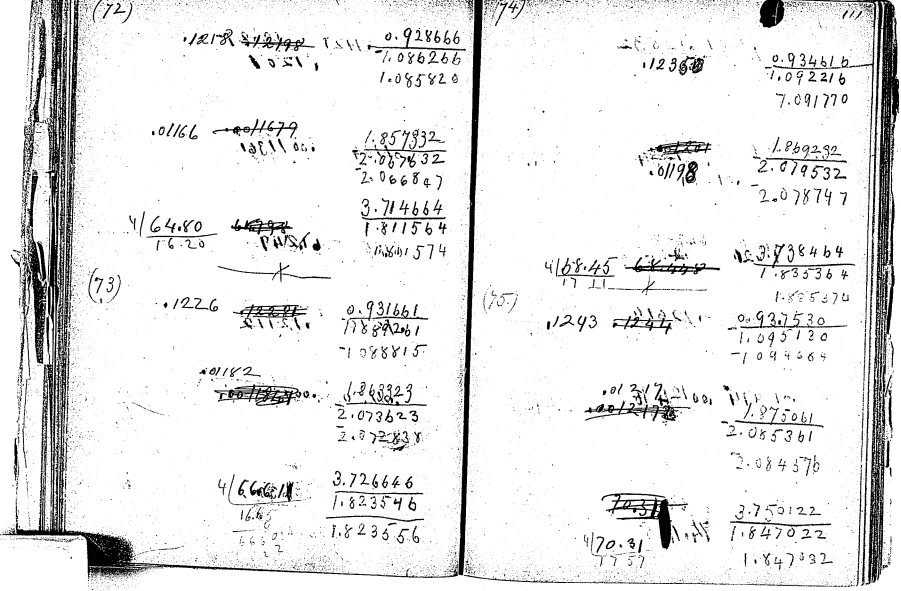

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18 05

3.761628
1.858528
1.858508

(77)

.1260 → 0.943245
1.100845
1.100399

.012474 → 1.886491
2.096791
2.096006

4 | 74.1120
18 52

3.772982
1.869882
1.869892

(78)

.1268 → 0.946047
1.103647
1.103201

1.892095
2.102395
2.101610
.012638

4 | 76.08
19.01

3.784190
1.881090
1.881100

(79)

.1276 → 0.948813
1.106413
1.105967

.012779 → 1.897627
2.107927
2.107142

4 | 78.01
19

3.795254
1.892154
1.892164

(80)

.12 [illegible]

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1.109145
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.012966

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[illegible]

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1.903090

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[illegible]

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[illegible]

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1.955748

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1.975948

(88)

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T. 1.129395

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Ep 10. | 2.154783
2.153995

4|96881 | 3.888966
2429 | 1.985866
.1985 | 0.974695
-1.132295
-1.131849

.01442 | 1.949390
2.159690
2.158905

1.99921 | 3.898780
2475 | 1.995680
.995690

(89)

(90)

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-1.134721
-1.134275

.01458 | 1.954243
-2.164543
-2.163758

4|10225 | 3.908486
25.31 | 2.005386
2.005396

91

.1369 | 0.979520
-1.137120
-1.136674

.01474 | 1.959041
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-2.168556

4|1035 | 3.918082
25.87 | 2.019982
2.019992

120

(92)

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1.139048

.04490 ... 1.963988 / 2.174088 — 2.173303

3.927576 / 2.02447⌢ — 2.024486

4 | 105.08 — 25.005

(93)

.1385 ... 0.984241 / 1.141841 — 1.141395

.0158 ... 2.178783 — 2.177998

3.936966 / 2.038866 — 2.038876

4 | 108.1 — 27.08

(94)

121

.1393 ... 0.986564 / 1.144164

1.143718

.01528 ... 1.979128 / 2.183428 — 2.182643

4 | 110.4 — 27.6

3.946256 / 2.043156 — 2.043166

(95)

.1399 ... 0.988862 / 1.146462

1.146016

.0139 ... 1.977724 / 2.183024 — 2.182239

4 | 1128 — 28.20

3.955448 / 2.052348 — 2.052358

122

(98)

.1407 $\sqrt{}$ 0.991135 / 1.148735 = 1.148289

.01555 $\sqrt{}$ 1.982271 / 2.192571 = 2.191786

4)11.52 / 2.880 = 2.880 ; 3.964542 / 2.061442 = 2.961452

97

.1414 $\sqrt{}$ 0.993386 / 1.150486 = 1.150540

.1871 $\sqrt{}$ 1.986772 / 2.197072 = 2.196287

4)11.76 / 2.940 = 2.940 ; 3.973544 / 2.070444 = 2.070454

123

(98)

.1421 $\sqrt{}$ 0.995613 / 1.153213 = 1.152767

.01582 $\sqrt{}$ 1.991226 / 2.201526 = 2.200741

4)12.00 / 3.00 = 3.00 ; 3.982452 / 2.079352 = 2.079362

(99)

.1428 $\sqrt{}$ 0.997817 / 1.155417 = 1.154971

.01603 $\sqrt{}$ 1.995635 / 2.205935 = 2.205150

3.991270 / 2.088170 = 2.088180

4)12.25 / 3.062 = 3.062

124

(100)

.1486 1 SH1. 1.000000
1.157600
1.157156

.01625 lb. 2.000000
2.210300
2.209515

4/125.0
31 25 +1
4 SH1.
4/125.0 2.096900
2.096910

100

2.031.5.004321

2.0012

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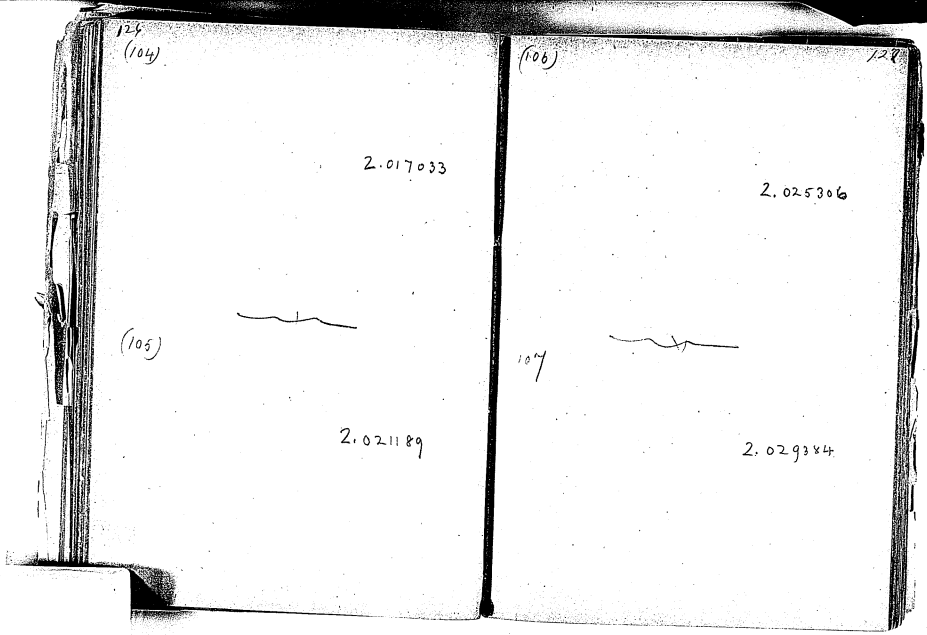
125

2.008600

(103)

2.012837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(112)

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(113)

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(114)

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(116)

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(122)

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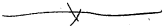

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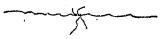

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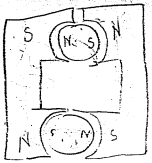

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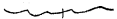

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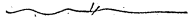

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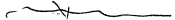
2.245513

177



2.247973

178

2.250420

179

2.252853

180

2. 255273

181

2. 257679

182

1.079
1.125

$\bar{2}$ .0330
0 .0511
$\bar{1}$ .9819
2
1.9638

92
9
838

2. 260071

183

2.2.624351

184

2.264818

185

2.267172

186

2.269513

187

2.271842

188

2.274158

189

2.276462

190

2.278754

191

2.281033

192

2.283301

193

2.285557

194

2.287802

195

2.290035

196

2.292256

197

2.294466

2.296666

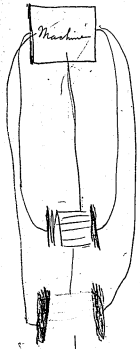
199

2.298853

200

2. 30103.

L



4 to one

4 ÷ in one

4 = one

20 per cent

20 22

2 20

20 20 25

2 2 2 20 x

2 2 25 20 25

20 6

10% 10%
10% 10% 10%
10% 10%
10%

3 hours.

Central Station.

100 hp a machine for
25 lights

$ 6.

Conductors outside Estimate 2.
Lamps 3.

1 lamp capital $ 11

300 hours a year

~~300 / 1100~~
~~.366 cent~~

$ 1.10 interest

300 / 1.10
.00366

3.66 mills per hour

100 machine 20 lights
45 $ 25 a H.P.
5
8 Boiler
10 Engines $ 25 a H.P.
87
87 $ 25
5
40 $ 19. $ 21
10
397

$18 a lamp

$18.00

300 1.80

.006 mills per hour

$19

1.90

1.90 0.

365 2.

$ 1000000

~~500,000,000~~ 1000 feet

~~100,000,000~~ 1000,000,000 burners or hour

~~10000000~~

~~1000000~~

1/10

~~1.000.000~~

~~3 000 000 000~~

~~$ 10,000,000~~

~~3 000 000~~

~~100000000~~

~~3 000 000~~

~~$10~~ $2

3

$2 a year interest

500,000

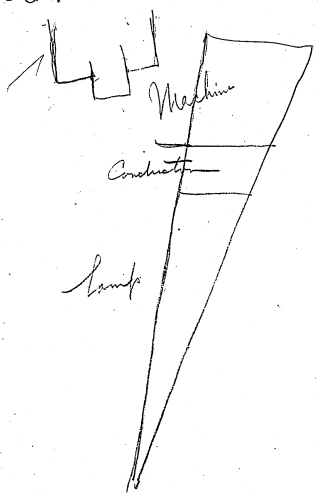
1,000,000

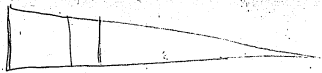
~~500,000~~

100,000,000

~~1,000,000~~

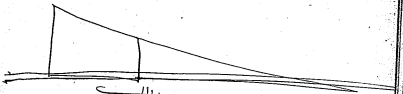
20,000,000





1 House

600

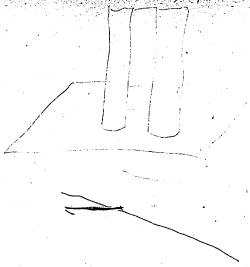


How much

How much will the E. M. T

troops when one Company

is moving ?



1 in 10

1 ohm machine
100 ohm lamp
1 ohm in conductor for
10 lamps

In Lamp 5 units
In machine 1 in
in ½ unit

5 10
1 2
1
100
13

13)100 (78
91
90
78
156
78
4

10 × 1 = 13

5 × 1/2

No. 1

Camp 10
connections 1
machines 2
13 units

12) 100 (8.3
96
40
83

12 units of

12) 100 (8.3

83
8.3
8.3

+8
5 10 lamps
-1 2 Machs
½ 1 Conductor
13

13) 100 (7.7
91
90

7.7

7.7 lamp
15.4 Machines
7.7 Conductor

½ Ohm Conductor
1 Ohm machine
100 Ohm lamp

77

77
15
7.7

23

1 lamps 100 Sq

100 = diff 9

103) 1049 (.0397
927
730

190

2 lamps 97

53)100(1.88
53
470
424
46

50 150
1 2
1½ 1

25 50
1 2
½ 1

1.88
50
9400

103)100.0(97
927
730

53)100.0(1.88
53
470
428
420

1,88
50
9400

25
1.
2

3 lamps 94

94

8 lamps

12.5 lamps
½ candle
1 mark

25
2
28)100(3.56
84
160
140
200
168
32

357
25
1785
714
8925

8.25

16 lamps

100

12.5

25 — 6.25 Lamps

2 — 1/2 conductor

4 — 1 machine

.31) 100 (322

93

70

62

80

322
25

1610
644

80.50

1 lamps
100 99

1 Ohm machine & conductor

2 lamps

50
1
51

51) 100 (196

51

490

459

310

306

4

196
50

9806

4

25/1

26) 100 (384
78
220
208
120

100
384
9616

8

12,5/1

27) 100 (37
81
190
189
1

37
25
180
72
900

16)

6,25/1

7.25

25/4

29) 100 (344
87
130
116
140

3 1
25
55
6
7 5

31

(34400

86

4/37

9.22

20 lamps

5
1
6)100 (1
166

1.66
5
8 33

88 lamps
8.5 conductors
8.5 machines

½ ½

~~99.5~~ 2

~~100 99 00~~

50
1
51

51)100 (196
51
~~49~~ 0
459
310

100
196
98.04

4.

25
1
26)100 (346
88
120
104
160

100
346
9654

218

8 No 13

1250 13

or

8 in series 1 Ohm each

$\mathcal{E} = 64$ 1

$\frac{1}{8}$

Magnet strength

$= \frac{1}{8}$

Each magnet Cost $= \frac{1}{64}$.

8 magnets 64 ohms in multiple are

in each

$\frac{1}{64}$ = current.

$\frac{1}{64} \times 64 = 1$ strength

Cost $\frac{1}{64}$ the same as before.

Wire strength of magnet 8 times greater

$\frac{20}{7000}$

700) 2

$\frac{1}{350}$ Weber

$\frac{1}{350} \times \frac{1}{350} \times \frac{20}{7000}$

$\frac{2}{35}$ $\frac{1}{17}$ Erg

1 coil

1 Ohm

2 Ohm

$\frac{1}{4}$ Weber

$\frac{1}{16} \times 4 = \frac{1}{4}$

$\frac{1}{2}$ Strength

$\frac{1}{350} \times 7000$

20 = Strength of magnet

40 times as strong

160 times better

202

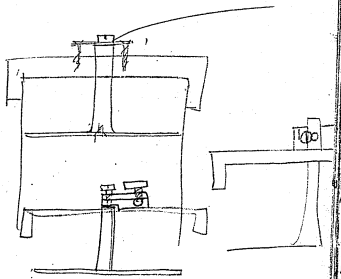
2.888
2.780
2

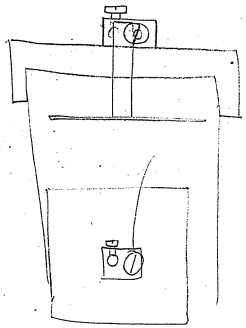
.4606
.4440
.0166

208

Make 3 buttons the old way -

Sat. Sol. Caustic Soda





1.019 Ohm

1.019 Ohms.

Ohm 1.0196 Absolute
Kohlrausch

9/8 E.M.F measured on Ohm

1.02

11.24 / 1.02

1.0504
.0086
1.0418

11.24 Absolute

1.101

1.125

8/9
1.125

Armature

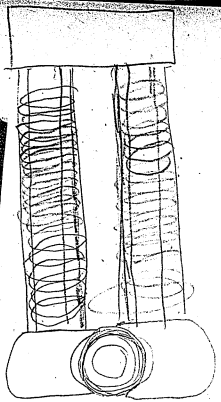
$$1 + \frac{a^2+b^2-c^2}{2ab}$$

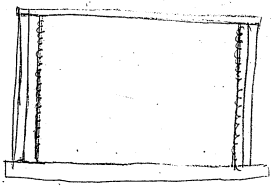
$$\frac{2ab + a^2+b^2-c^2}{2ab}$$

$a^2+2ab+b^2 = (a+b)^2$

$(a+b)^2$

a^2+b^2+2ab





~~2055~~

55 | 30 | 25 | 1

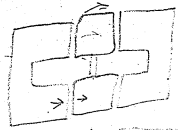
55) 750 (13.6

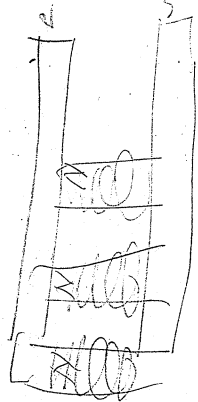
55

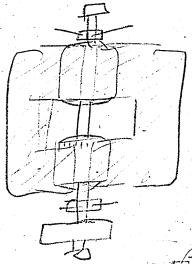
200

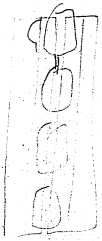
165

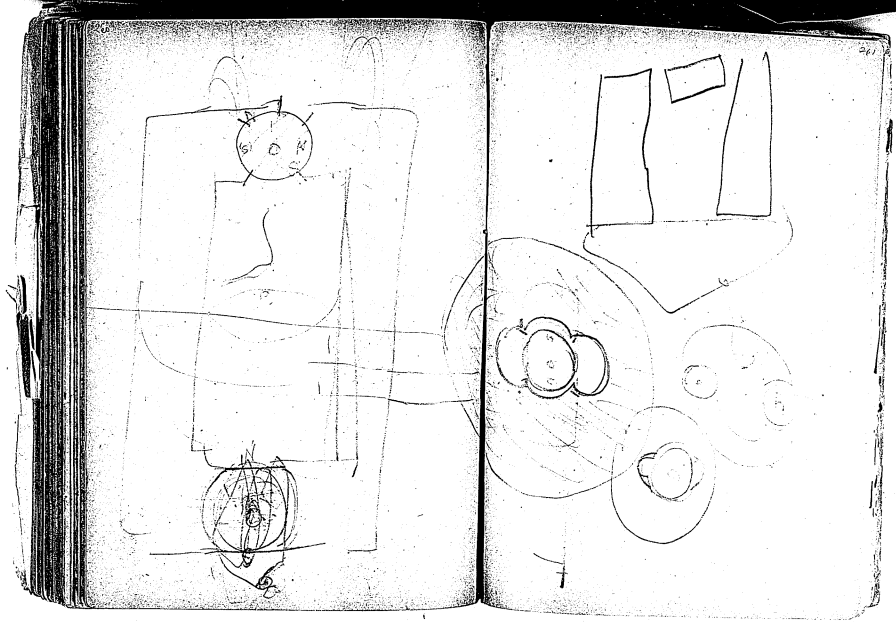
350

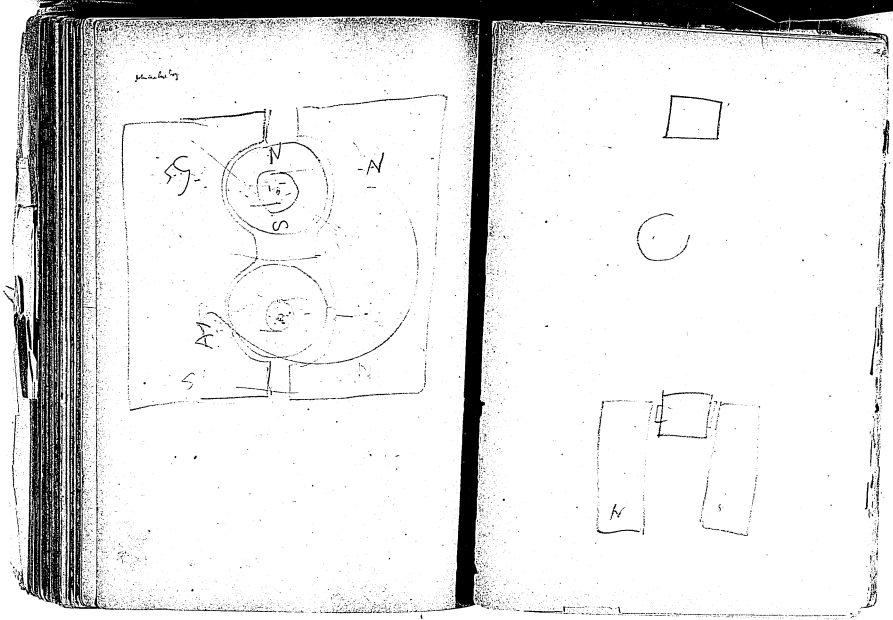


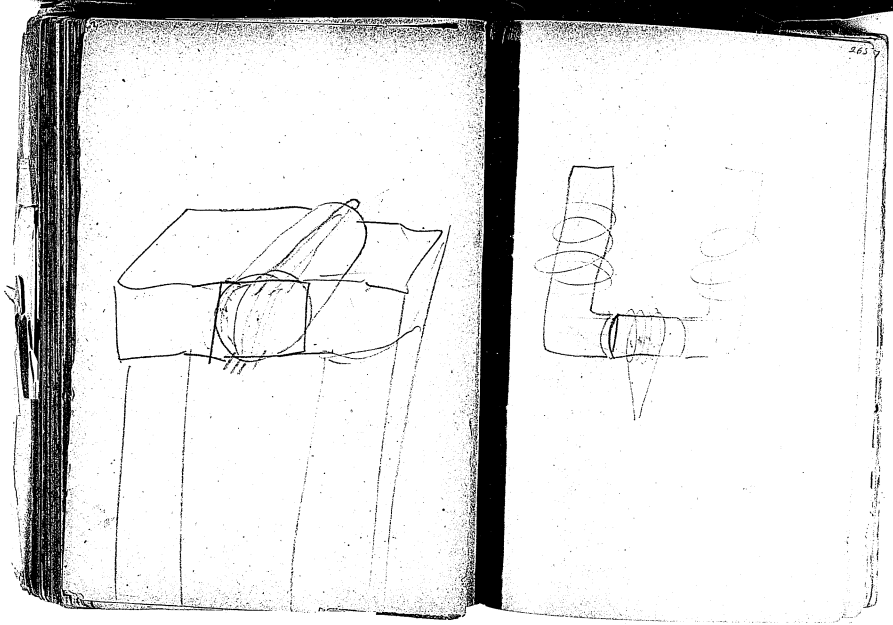


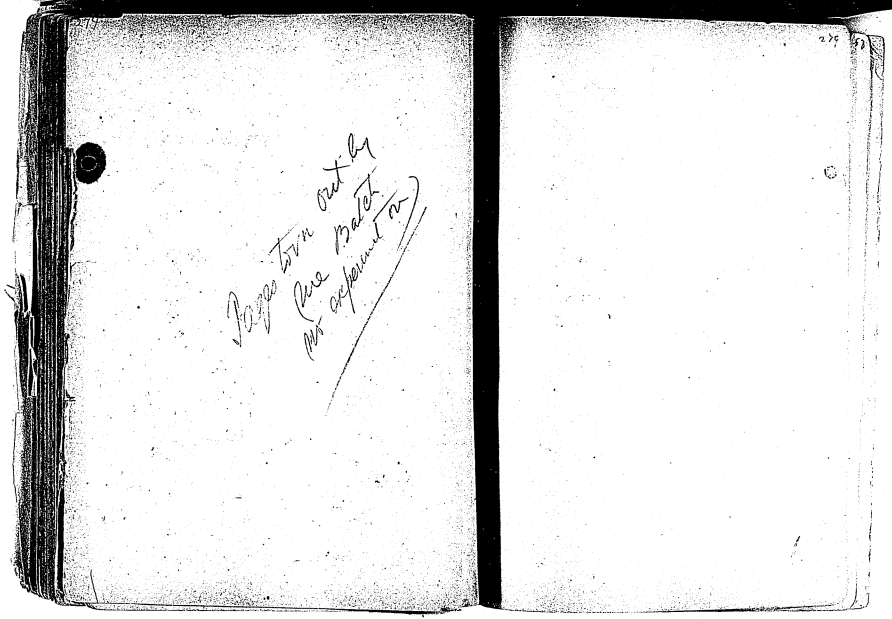







N
S
N
S
N
S




Pages torn out by
Rev. Baker
(his experiment)

Multiply each numeral by 20 that is 1. 2. 3

4, 5, 6 17 18

Set	√	( )²	( )³	( )³ ÷ 4
1 20		Number	1	
2 40				
3 60				
4 80				
5 100				
6 120				

D.
.01436
2.157 lbs 4.218 lbs